

IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 4, line 3, with the following amended paragraph:

FIGS. 3a-f show the severing of a hair in a number of consecutive phases. The stroke S is approximately 0.08 mm, and the frequency Q of the reciprocating cutting member 6 is approximately 250 Hz. The figures show the same pair of mutually cooperating teeth each time. FIGS. 3a, 3c, and 3e each show two cooperating teeth for which the cutting opening 9' is a maximum during operation in the one extreme position, whereas FIGS. 3b, 3d, and 3f show the other extreme position, in which the cutting opening 9' is a minimum. The cutting opening thus is never closed during the reciprocating movement, but always remains open. The tooth edges 7 of the stationary teeth 4 are provided with sloping cutting edges 10 (see also FIGS. 4a,b,c, and 5a,b). The tooth edges 8 of the driven teeth 6 each have two zones 11 and 12. The first zone 11 extends from the tip 13 of the tooth 6 up to the point 14 where the tooth edges 7 and 8 start overlapping in that position in which the cutting opening 9' is smallest (see FIGS. 3a,~~b~~3b and 5a). The tooth edge in this zone ~~12-11~~ is a wall portion 15 having a thickness equal to the thickness of the tooth 6 and is directed

perpendicularly to the plane of the drawing. The wall portion 15 constitutes an abutment for a hair 16 trapped in the cutting opening. The second zone 12 extends from said point 14 towards the base of the tooth in a region 17 where the tooth edges 7 and 8 overlap. The thickness of the portion 17 of the tooth 6 where the cooperating teeth overlap is much smaller than the rest of the tooth. This is clearly visible in FIGS. 5a and 5b. The tooth edge 7 8 at the zone ~~14~~12 is comparatively thin and forms a counter-cutting edge 18 for the cutting edge 10 of the stationary tooth 4.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 5, line 16, with the following amended paragraph:

In a preferred embodiment, not shown in the figures, the shaving apparatus comprises at least two pairs of cooperating cutting members that are movable relative to each other and that are each provided with at least one edge, wherein the edges of each pair of cooperating cutting members cooperate and wherein a cutting opening is present between the edges of each pair of cooperating cutting members for catching hairs, said cutting openings diverging when seen in the shaving direction and not being entirely closed during operation of the apparatus, wherein the two pairs are

successively arranged when seen in the shaving direction, and wherein the diverging cutting openings of at least the pair of cooperating cutting members, that is arranged in front when seen in the shaving direction, are obliquely arranged relative to the skin surface during operation. In this embodiment each pair of cooperating cutting members may for example be of a type as shown the FIGS. 2a-2b, 3a-3f, or 5a-5b. The pair of cooperating cutting members, that is arranged in front when seen in the shaving direction, is arranged in an inclined position with respect to the skin surface when the apparatus is placed on the skin surface. In other words, when for example the embodiment of FIGS. 2a-2b is used, the teeth 4 do not lie flat on the skin surface, but enclose an angle with the skin surface so that only the tips of the teeth 4 contact the skin surface. As a result, also the diverging cutting openings 9', 9'' of the front pair of cooperating cutting members are obliquely arranged relative to the skin surface. The result is that when the hairs are progressively caught between the edges (7, 8) of the teeth ~~4~~4, 6 and the apparatus is moved further in the shaving direction, simultaneously the caught hairs will be partially pulled out of the skin. Subsequently, these hairs will be caught by the pair of cooperating cutting members that follows the

front pair of cooperating cutting members. As these hairs are already partially pulled out of the skin, the hairs will be caught and eventually cut by the second pair of cooperating cutting members at positions that were initially below skin surface level, so that the result is an improved smoothness of the skin which will remain for a longer time. It is noted that the second pair of cooperating cutting members may also be arranged obliquely with respect to the skin surface, but this is not necessary. Furthermore, more than two pairs of cooperating cutting members may be arranged behind each other to further improve or optimize the smoothness.